

# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
OANNON & COLLINS,  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

## Terms of Subscription.

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## DR. A. M. NESBITT

OFFERS his professional services to the public. His Office is on Water st., two doors below J. P. Chambers' Store.  
Salisbury, May 17, 1855. 1-1f.

## DR. CHARLES T. POWE.

HAVING permanently located in Salisbury, respect u'ly tenders his professional services to the public. Office—Cowan's Brick row.  
Salisbury, Aug. 27th, 1855. 11-14.

## DR. SWANN

HAS settled PERMANENTLY in Salisbury and offers his professional services to the citizens. His Office is opposite the Post Office, over Col. A. W. Burt's Confectionery, where he can be found unless professionally engaged.  
June 28, 1855. 5-1f.

## DR. H. KELLY

HAVING removed to Statesville, offers his professional services to the public.  
Office on main street, opposite the Methodist Church.  
May 25, 1855. 52-1f.

## DR. MILO A. J. ROSEMAN

A REGULAR GRADUATE IN MEDICINE.  
HAS permanently located at his father's, three miles West of Oregon Church, and respectfully offers his Professional Services to the people of the surrounding country.  
Rowan Co., Nov. 3, 1855. 23-6m.

## W. P. ELLIOTT,

(late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
AND  
FORWARDING MERCHANT.

Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment, thankfully received and promptly attended to.  
June 1, 1855. 1-4m 1v.

## WM. K. BRAILSFORD,

Commission Merchant  
AND AGENT FOR  
Baltimore & Philadelphia Six  
months of the year, consignments  
of Produce to my address for sale.  
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1y

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL  
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

## DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.

FACTORS,  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,  
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.  
BEST OF REFERENCES GIVEN  
Sept. 25, 1855. 17-1y.

## G. A. NEUFFER, R. E. HENDRIX, NUEFFER & HENDRIX,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
FOR THE SALE OF  
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August, 9, 1855. 11-1y.

## W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Upland and Sea Island Cotton  
AND RICE  
Factors,  
FORWARDING & COMMISSION  
Merchants,  
NEAR THE POST OFFICE,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

AGENTS FOR Various Newspapers, and take Subscriptions, &c.; Paper Factories, Flour Mills, Brown's S. I. Gins, C. Brown & Co's Saw Gins, Lumber Mills, Tobacco Factories, Longworth's Champagne, Spirits, Tortoise Shell Distilleries. Also, sell CORN, PEAS, WHEAT, OATS, RYE, &c. Will collect Drafts, &c., at moderate rates.  
Nov. 20. 24.

## W. H. MARSH,

Commission Merchant.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
November 27, 1855. 25-1y.

## PETER W. HINTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
TOWN POINT,  
NORFOLK, VA.

Special Attention Paid to Selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also,  
To Receiving & Forwarding Goods.

REPORT TO  
H. L. ROBERTS, Esq., Salisbury, N. C.  
CHAR. L. HINTON, Esq., Wake Co., N. C.  
J. G. B. Roulack, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.  
Wm. PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton, N. C.  
August 16, 1855.

# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 38. SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1856. Whole No. 142.

From the North Carolina Standard.  
COL. JOHN F. HOKE.

It will be perceived, from the following letter, addressed to the Editors of this paper by Col. John F. Hoke, that that gentleman has ceased to act with the Know Nothings; that his appointment as a delegate to Philadelphia does not meet his approbation; and that he was never even notified of his appointment:—

LINCOLN, Feb. 18, 1856.

Messrs. Editors: In your journal of the 13th inst., I am called on to state whether or not I am a delegate to the Convention of the American party to be held at Philadelphia on the 23d inst., and to define my position on the principles of the Order. I do not recognize the right of any one to require me to give my views on any subject; but in this instance, to prevent misconception, I shall answer both questions.

I am not a delegate to the said Convention. If such an appointment has been made, I have not received any authentic notice of the fact, or I should have respectfully declined it. Neither does the appointment (which I now take for granted) meet with my approbation.

My intercourse with the organization having ceased, I could not consent to take part in the deliberations of the Convention, when I do not expect to be bound in any way by its conclusions. My opinions on the platform of the American party were made public in a speech to the people of Lincoln last summer. They were:

1st. Opposition to secret organizations.  
2nd. Opposition to religious intolerance, and to mixing up religious with political controversy. A belief that our government was founded on a Protestant basis.

3d. Regarding the immense number of emigrants flocking to our country as a dangerous and growing evil.

4th. View of the 12th Article of the Platform as national and solvent, and approved it. This is a synopsis of what was then said.

Recent occurrences prove that only thirty members of Congress of that Order stand on national ground. They are from the South. The next Presidential contest will present sectional against constitutional issues. Sound policy dictates that national men should stand together. The loss of a single State may be a loss of the whole question, and a destruction of the Union. The small number of thirty men can only serve to distract. If the Democratic party, which is the stronger basis of operations, present a candidate whose antecedents are national and patriotic, who will guarantee constitutional rights to every section, it behooves the South to unite on him without distraction.

Yours, &c.,  
J. F. HOKE.

Here is another specimen of the honesty which characterizes the Know-Nothing organization in this State. It seems that Col. Hoke and John H. Haughton, Esq., were appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention by the K. N. State Convention, which met here in October last, over which Gen. Dockery presided; and that Mr. Haughton was duly informed of his appointment, and that Col. Hoke was not. The secret, it was stated, was at that time entirely abolished. It was rumored in private circles that Col. Hoke and Mr. Haughton had been appointed. We called repeatedly for information on the subject, and indeed for the publication of the proceedings of the Convention; but no answer was given; and the people of the State, though told that all secrecy had been thrown off, were still kept in the dark. At length, a short time before the period for the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention, the Register announced the names of Col. Hoke and Mr. Haughton as delegates—but that was all. We respectfully called on that paper for its authority for making the announcement, but a stillness as of death and chaotic darkness followed, as on former occasions. Injustice was thus done Col. Hoke, while at the same time his name, as that of a prominent Democrat, was freely used privately, for effect, to add strength to the tottering and detestable organization. Mr. Haughton is a Whig, and he was of course notified of his appointment and furnished with credentials. Their object in this course towards Col. Hoke, was twofold; first, to injure him with the Democratic party; secondly, to use his name and his influence privately to bolster up their organization.—But that gentleman has, for months, ceased to act with them; and we are confident that, for the future, they will feel the effect of his opposition.

Reader!—what do you think of such an organization? Is it one worthy the countenance of honest men?

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—We saw, a few days ago, one of those counterfeit \$20 notes on the Bank of Charlotte, which have been heretofore described in this paper. It is a dangerous counterfeit, requiring considerable knowledge of bank notes to detect it. This one came from one of the upper counties, and we understand that several others have been detected here.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have seen another of these counterfeits, which came from a different county from the first. We fear they are widely scattered.

Fayetteville Observer.

## THE BLASTING SIROCCO OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

It cannot be justly denied that the election of Banks as Speaker, is a Know Nothing victory, to be ranked with the splendid trophies of Know Nothing triumphs achieved in the election of the notorious Wilson and Hale. Mr. Chaffee, the Know Nothing Abolition member of Congress from the Springfield (Mass.) District, who zealously labored for Banks' election, went home and appeared in "the Council," to give an account of his stewardship. "The Council" fully endorsed his conduct in voting for Banks. The American—the Know Nothing organ at Springfield—reports Mr. Chaffee as saying before "the Council" that "he had voted for Banks because he knew that he was an American, and belonged to a council of that party at Washington." He further stated that, "out of the one hundred and three (103) votes cast for Mr. Bank, only (31) were Black Republicans. The balance, sixty five, (65) Mr. Chaffee assured the Council were true Americans."

At the regular meeting of Council No. 17 in Springfield, the following resolutions unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American members of Congress from New England are entitled to the gratitude of the country and the thanks of their constituents, for the firmness with which they sustained the cause of freedom in the recent severe and protracted struggle in the United States House of Representatives.

Resolved, That we point with peculiar pride and satisfaction to the conduct of our Massachusetts delegation as furnishing a triumphant refutation of the calumny that the American party in this State is indifferent to the great cause of human freedom.

Resolved, That the election of a free State Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, on the distinct and well understood issue of opposition to the slave power, is an epoch in the history of our country, and an event in which the friends of humanity may take fresh courage; and it is an event, moreover, for which the country is largely indebted to the American party.

THOMAS CHUBBICK, Secretary.  
Again Mr. Banks was elected to the present Congress as a Know Nothing, and has never disclaimed his connection or sympathy with the Order, although called on in the House to do so. Mr. Pelton, a Know Nothing member of Congress from New York, and a supporter of Banks, wrote a letter home to justify his vote, in which he said:

"The Councils should not forget that it was Banks who so gallantly led the American forces in the last Congress, and that during the late canvass in Massachusetts, he proclaimed and defended himself as an anti Nebraska American.—He is now a member of the 'Order' in good standing at home. This much for his Americanism."

Does it not inevitably follow, therefore, that the election of Banks, and the consequent control of the House by the free soilers, is directly due to the direct influence of bigoted Know Nothingism? Is it not through the blighting influence of the same detestable party that, in this Metropolitan District, the political fortunes of Mr. Burt, with all his odious and mischievous principles, have recently been revived, and his Presidential aspirations are warily and unceasingly pressed by his zealous and devoted admirers? When the whole career of Know Nothingism is reviewed, with its miserable fruits of persecution and oppression and its abolition triumphs throughout all the North, is it not a matter of special wonder that any true Southern man, any genuine patriot in the land, can lament its rapid decline?

Richmond Enquirer.

## MR. CULLOM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Why did the Southern National Know Nothings vote for Mr. Cullom for Clerk, and refuse to vote for Mr. Banks for speaker? They are both anti Nebraska men—they are both members of the "American party." The Black Republicans voted for both, and the Southern Know Nothings for one of them. The New York Tribune's correspondent, of the 4th inst., says:

"The complaint was well deserved; for no man in the last Congress had been more earnest in resisting the Nebraska bill of iniquities, and none had suffered more severely from the consequences of that vote. Gen. Cullom was entitled to this mark of respect."

A Southern constituency refused to send Mr. Cullom back to Congress, after his opposition to the Free States in Congress, aided by Southern Know Nothings,

were determined that a notorious enemy of the Nebraska bill should not be prostrated at the South. Mr. Cullom, by the joint support of those parties, succeeded in the responsible and lucrative position of Clerk of the House of Representatives of Congress.

Messrs. Foster and Tripp voted for Mr. Cullom, and Mr. Cullom voted against the Nebraska bill. What principle was sustained or announced in thus voting for Mr. Cullom, will be a matter of interesting inquiry for the people of Georgia and the South. What party nominated Cullom, and who supported him, and for what, the people will diligently enquire about. Will some of the Know Nothing papers explain this matter?

## A RAIL-ROAD BANK.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]  
From the Salisbury Herald.

Messrs. Editors: Though you live directly on the line of the North Carolina Railroad, I am sorry to see that you have had nothing to say in favor of conferring Banking privileges on this great work.

Judging from the success of all the banks that I know of in this country, that are connected with similar works, I feel confident if a Bank was chartered nearly upon the terms proposed last Winter, such an institution could not fail soon to relieve the people of heavy taxes, and ultimately the State of debt; while, in the meantime, it would, in no small degree, be instrumental in building up our own towns and the industrial interests of the State.

As our Banks are now organized, they do little or nothing to foster and stimulate the industry of the country. You are aware that our Banking capital is, to speak in round numbers, not more than six millions of dollars. This sum is altogether inadequate to the wants and necessities of our people. As proof of this, compare our Banking capital, wealth and population, with any or all of the old thirteen States, and see how it dwindles into a mere trifle when compared with any of them—especially with the most powerful and thrifty—say Massachusetts, Rhode Island or Connecticut. Another evidence of this fact, there is scarcely a day passes but there are a number of good notes offered at all the counters of our Banks, that they have not the ability to accommodate. This being the case, they are uniformly very choice as to the paper they discount. Let me give you a little of my experience—and I will say I have had some as an endorser and a little as a borrower—and I can now say with truth I never endorsed a note of a speculator, I care not how tight the pressure, but what his note was discounted.—They are uniformly accommodated for the reason that they agree to redeem their note when they return from the South with Northern drafts. And as the Banks get as much discount from them as any other class of customers, and can sell the drafts they procure from them for one and a half per cent premium, of course it is to their interest to accommodate the speculator before any other of their customers.

I could refer to many instances, in my own personal knowledge, where men engaged in manufacturing Iron, Cotton-yarn, Cloth, Leather, Mining, &c., have been refused discounts on as good paper as ever touched the counter of any Bank, and the next day the speculator was furnished all he desired, for the reason above stated. Now let us suppose, for a moment, that Banking privileges were conferred on the N. C. Railroad, and a gentleman in this county engaged in manufacturing Iron, Cotton goods, Flour, or anything of the kind, needed an accommodation from the Bank. Accordingly he would procure his endorser, and after drawing his note and getting it duly signed, he would present it for discount at the nearest Branch of the Bank. The Cashier would enquire what he wanted with the money, and the applicant would inform him that he had quite a number of hands employed in the manufacture of Iron, Cotton goods, Flour Leather, or was engaged in Mining, and wished to employ hands enough to raise fifty tons and tons of coal or copper a week—would it not be to the interest of the Railroad Bank to accommodate this class of men, provided their paper was of an undoubted

character, before any others? Most assuredly it would. And why? Because they are engaged in manufacturing freight for the Rail Road.

Not to be tedious, I will give you an example: Suppose, for illustration merely, that Mr. Leary Springs of the enterprising town of Charlotte, desired a discount to go up into Wilkes, Surry, Ashe and other Western Counties, after harvest, to purchase wheat to supply his mill with grain during the year; and instead of stipulating as the speculators do, to discharge his note in Northern drafts, would agree, instead of sending his Flour to Charleston, to forward the whole of it to Wilmington or Beaufort; would not a Bank thus organized have a tendency, and a powerful one, too, to protect and encourage internal improvement men, and the industry and enterprise of the State; to say nothing of the certainty of it soon bringing up the stock in all our Rail Roads to favor, and thus enable the State to extend them in every direction, without burdening our people with enormous taxes. I know this has been the case in Georgia, and to some degree in South Carolina; and it could not fail to have the same effect in this State. At any rate, I, and many others in this section of the State, are for it; and will spare no pains to promote such men as go for this important reform. Though none of us be personally interested as stockholders in any of our Rail Roads, the State is, to the amount of millions; and therefore we, as tax payers, are interested to the same extent.

I hope, Messrs. Editors, you will insert this hastily sketched article, and that the Salisbury papers may copy the same, if no other papers of the State will.

Respectfully,  
YADKIN.

## SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN VIRGINIA.

A letter in the Greenbrier Era, from Covington, Alleghany, states that the workmen on the Central Railroad, in that vicinity, about the last of January, cut into a large opening in the earth, which was found to extend directly towards the river. On exploring the cave for a considerable distance they came to a large chamber, in which was discovered something which on close examination proved to be a dead man. He was found in the position of a man sleeping, and what is remarkable, he had not decomposed, but seemed to have gone through a process of drying, and would crumble to pieces when touched like dry dirt. One of the party took hold of one foot, and almost as quick as thought, it left the leg. In a few minutes they discovered daylight, which was found to proceed from a hole or cave on the north side of the river, which had never been penetrated by any person to our knowledge.

On the following day, some ten or twelve of the neighbors entered the cave through the same opening that the former party had come out, and proceeded directly to the dead man, and upon close examination they found a pocket book containing papers but no money. Among the papers are seven bonds, some for large amounts; one for \$5500, dated in the year 1823; some others are dated 1826; all of which were given or signed by old settlers of this and Bath county, and if the circumstances under which the bonds have been kept from the light, will bar the limitation law, as I have no doubt it will, some of our very worthy men will be placed in rather embarrassing circumstances, as they will be held responsible for the bonds to the full extent of the property inherited by them as heirs of the signers of the bonds.

MORE COAL.—We learn that the E. Y. Company, in prosecuting their works, passed through 14 feet of slate, below the 43 feet seam of Coal heretofore mentioned, and then came to another seam of Coal, 20 inches thick, making in all 6 feet 2 inches of Coal.

We learn further, from a reliable source, that the machinery of the Company can bring to the surface a ton of coal a minute. Such was its operation whilst a gentleman timed it by his watch.

Before the sinking of the shaft, the company had ascertained by the auger, that there is another seam of the coal about 40 feet below these two which are already opened, and that it is at least six feet thick. So that the Company's land, (and doubtless a vast extent besides,) has

more than twelve feet of coal at a depth of only 400 to 450 feet below the surface. We congratulate every friend of North Carolina on the facts disclosed within the last two or three weeks. We have a mine of wealth inexhaustible, capable of making this part of the State—indeed the whole State—what Pennsylvania is; for she has rushed forward in the career of prosperity,—of population and wealth,—in consequence of her coal and iron. We have both, of the best quality and in inexhaustible quantity, within 40 miles of this town, of navigable water, and within 140 miles of the ocean.

A lively feeling of satisfaction has been produced here by the discoveries. We did not previously doubt that our rail road to the Coal Fields would be built.—But it was a hard struggle. Now we think the way is cleared of much of the difficulty. The work will be done more easily and more speedily.—Fay. Observer.

NIJGER WORSHIP AND NIJGER WORSHIPERS.—Men in all ages have been led away by strange gods. Even Moses could not keep the children of Israel straight in the wilderness. There have been devil worshippers, cow, cat, bull, dog, snake and monkey worshippers; sun worshippers, breeches (Mahomet's) worshippers, dirt worshippers, and Jo Smith worshippers; but the meanest of all are the nijger worshippers. They have their priests and prophets in England and the United States—men who ought to be women, and women who ought to be men. Seward is the great high priest in the United States, and Abby Kelly Foster the priestess, assisted by the Boston brothers, who hold bazars for the benefit of Vester Garrison's paper. Let the people of the United States be wary of running after false gods.—New York Herald.

It would appear by the following extract from a letter received by a merchant of this place, from an intelligent sea captain, writing from Balaklava, that, at least in the writers estimation, the celebrated Redan and Malakoff towers near Sebastopol, were very remarkable structures.—Wilmington Herald.

BALAKLAVA, Jan. 10th, 1856.  
"There is little fighting going on we hear the guns from the Russian Forts, on the North side occasionally; the French do not return the fire, but keep as much out of the way as possible. I go to Sebastopol on Sunday; occasionally a shell comes much too near for comfort. The Redan and Malakoff are no more towers, than Bald Head Beach; they are earth works on rising ground, not a portion are stone. Their strength was the courage of their defenders. The English would make the world believe that they are great fortifications, but it is all gammon. The Malakoff which the French stormed is the strongest of the two by far. A couple of hundred Carolina darkies, with ballast and shovels, can make a Redan daily, and with a handful of their masters to defend it, they could bid defiance to all the English soldiers in the Crimea. For they consist of green Irish and of half grown boys, that are afraid of their own guns."

One of the superstitions of France is, that a fire kindled by lightning cannot be extinguished, and he who attempts to extinguish it, will die within the year. The Mayor of a country village lately had to argue with his constituents on the subject during the conflagration of a barn. He could only prevail upon ten men to assist him in pouring on water. The Insurance Company interested made a present of five francs to each of those ten men for having arisen above the prejudices of ignorance and an inadequate education.

## THE WAY TO CURE ILL NATURE.

The Criterion has the following anecdote concerning Rogers: "I was in company," says our informant, "with the late Thomas Campbell, the poet, when some one made a remark on Rogers' habit of saying ill-natured things. Campbell, in the high tone of voice he sometimes spoke in, said: 'There is a way of preventing Rogers saying ill-natured things, either to you or about you.' 'Indeed!' was the somewhat incredulous reply, 'pray how is that to be managed?' 'Why,' said Campbell, 'just borrow money of him, and you will never hear an ill-natured word till it is repaid.'"

## SOMETHING OF A FAMILY.—A correspondent of the Urbana Citizen, writes from Bourbon county, Kentucky, about a family as follows:

"The old gentleman is a native of Maryland, and is now in his 70th year; was brought to the State of Kentucky when quite young, and has raised his family in the above county, consisting of six sons and three daughters."

He then proceeds to describe the family, all of whom are six feet in height, the tallest being six feet eleven inches and the lowest (a daughter) six feet two inches—the aggregate height of the whole of them, eleven in number, being seventy feet. The father weighs 200 pounds, the mother 285, and the children from 130 to 260 pounds. Their aggregate weight is 6,500 pounds. The writer adds: "The family are all living except the youngest daughter, who is wealthy, and of the first families of Kentucky. I must add that several of the grand-children are over six and a half feet, and still growing."

GOOSE GRACIOUS.—"Doan's" (it is stated) is now engaged in writing a language of three thousand lines on Hawaii.

# REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect in War, defend.

Tuesday March 4, 1856.

## SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for these Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

### BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS

March 6th, Evening Lexington.  
8th & 9th, Salisbury.  
10th, Monday, St. Andrew's Ch. Ro. Co.  
12th, Wednesday, Mocksville.  
14th Friday, Mills' settlement Irredell Co.  
16 Sunday before Easter, Christ Ch. Ro.  
21st., Good Friday, Lincolnton.  
23d., Easter Sunday, Charlotte.  
26th, Wadesborough.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CATAWBA.

We are requested to give notice, that a meeting of the Democrats of Catawba County, will be held at the Court House in Newton, on the 15th of March, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention.

### THE NOMINEES.

The motley Know Nothing rabble met on the 22nd ult. in Philadelphia, and after several days of most disgraceful proceedings, to the surprise of many, succeeded in making a nomination. On the first balloting MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York, was chosen for President; and A. J. DONELSON, of Tennessee, a renegade Democrat who bolted his party because of his ineffectual attempts to appropriate the five leaves and two fishes to his own gormandizing maw, this A. J. Donelson has been placed second on the list to bolster up the party. Mark it, an appeal will be made during the campaign, to the Democrats to rally around the rotten fabric of K. N.ism because a Democratic splinter has been used to fasten on a Whig barrel. If A. J. Donelson, when his course is run, is not satisfied that he has been used as a cat's paw to pull out hot chestnuts, we, for one, will throw up our hat. The Convention was anything but harmonious. The South at one time left with disgust, then, the North, or a part of them, followed suit.

The vote for President stood as follows:

Fillmore,	175
Law,	24
Rayner,	74
McLean,	13
Davis,	10
Houston,	3
Stockton,	3

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Vice President, which resulted in the nomination of A. J. Donelson, of Tennessee.

The vote stood:

Donelson,	181
Rayner,	14
W. R. Smith,	8
Scattering,	9

The Whig General Committee in New York have held an informal meeting, to consider the nomination at Philadelphia of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. A proposition to fire one hundred guns in honor of his nomination was opposed as calculated to give offence to the Know Nothings by "taking the wind out of their sails," but was finally adopted. The New York Courier (Whig) says of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, that it is the first time in American politics that a party has ever been obliged to go out of its own jale for an available candidate. A majority of the delegates from his own State says, "he nominee is not a member of the American party; he has never been inside of a council room, and no act of his life, no word spoken or line written by him, which we have any knowledge of, indicates that he has any sympathy with the party, or would carry out its principles."

Concerning the nominee for the Vice Presidency, the Washington Star says:

"He resided here for many years, and is well remembered, especially on account of General Jackson's memorable saying, that every body had his part; for his part, if it were not for Donelson, he should have nothing in the world to trouble him. The truth is, Donelson was his *Monsieur Malpropos*. Being a family connection of his wife, the General was forced to tolerate him about him, and to grin and bear with all the philosophy he could muster, the 'cramps and difficulties into which Donelson was constantly getting him. Donelson's most remarkable trait is an abiding want of common sense, which has prevented him, notwithstanding the prestige of his relationship to the wife of Jackson, from having the least political weight where personally known."

He rattled from the Democratic party because President Pierce refused to take him and certain members of his family for office, at his own suggestion. For months before he turned up a Know Nothing, the locofocos of Nashville were cracking jokes about his lamentations over his failure to get what he asked of the Administration and the undignified and impotent personal abuse showered by him at the street corners for the benefit of street corner audiences, on the President. His nomination is worth to the Know Nothing cause in Tennessee, at least a clear loss of some 2,500 votes; for the mental and political caliber of Major Andrew Jackson Donelson, is well known throughout all portions of that State."

### FOR KANSAS.

The Charlotte Democrat says a number of young gentlemen from that town and vicinity have formed an association for emigrating to Kansas, as soon as they can make preparations for the journey. Sixteen had already joined, four more being required to complete the company. A public meeting was to have been held on last Thursday for the purpose of taking the subject under consideration to complete and outfit the company. The present is an exciting time among the Southerners in Kansas when the abolitionists are sending in

hordes of these treacherous vampires armed to the teeth, ready and willing at all hazards to make it a free State. May they be frustrated in their diabolical plans is the prayer of every one who has the cause of the South at heart.

The "Concord Gazette" says we are not only witty ourselves, but the cause of wit in others. Like the Irishman's wit, if there is any of the stuff in his last article, it is to *deep to be seen*.

### "THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."

The Greensboro Patriot has hoisted to its mast-head the names of Fillmore and Donelson, with the above sentiment of Gen. Jackson! When did that paper ever before find a sentiment of this Hero and Statesman that he endorsed? The Patriot is evidently looking to the Democracy for "aid and comfort" in its unholy cause.

"LET US ALL LAUGH!"

### "AND THE PEOPLE IMAGINED A VAIN THING."

The Rev. Stewart Robinson has delivered an able, and eloquent Lecture, in the hall of the Maryland Institute, on the "Present Condition, and Prospects of Evangelical Christianity in the United States."

We desire to exhibit a few facts, contained in this admirable address: Then, let our Know Nothing readers, shun their midnight conclaves! Spurn the treacherous friendship of their Northern Allies! and stand by their God—the Constitution and the Laws, as prompted by elevated virtue, framed by assembled wisdom, and executed in those days of nobility and honor—the days that "tried men's souls"; when we boasted of offering an asylum for the oppressed—a home to the down trodden of every clime.

After a careful comparison and summing up of the Religious statistics of the various denominations, Mr. Robinson ascertains that the Evangelical bodies of the United States, now number thirty thousand ministers, four millions of Church members—sixteen millions and a half, connected by education and sympathy with them. Seventy millions of dollars invested in church property; twenty millions raised annually for the support of ordinances at home; four millions for the spread of the church abroad, and twelve millions of sittings in their houses of worship. In this estimate no account is taken of the many millions of dollars invested in schools, colleges, and seminaries under the control of Evangelical denominations.

Thus it appears that out of a population estimated at twenty six and a half millions, nearly two thirds of the whole are members in full communion or under the direct influence of Evangelical Churches.

Having exhibited to us this picture, Mr. Robinson presents to us another. The Roman Catholic Church in the United States claims two and a quarter millions of population in connection with it. But the Presbyterian Churches alone, have associated with them by ties of birth, education, and membership two millions of population, while the value of their church buildings is just twice that of the Catholics. And were there no other Evangelical Church in the United States, but the Baptist, it alone would outnumber the Roman Catholic by nearly three millions, while the Methodist Church alone would outnumber it by nearly four millions of population.

And yet there are those in our midst, every day telling us of the preponderance of Catholic power, and the dreadful consequences of Catholic influence.

"Verily, these people have imagined a vain thing."

But in estimating the Roman Catholic membership at two millions and a quarter, one most important fact is to be kept in remembrance. While the ranks of Evangelical Churches, are increased by additions from the native population; the recruits to the Romish Church come mainly from abroad, and from the foreign territory purchased, or conquered by the United States.

This is a very important fact to be kept in mind, in estimating the relative growth of Protestants and Papists, as compared with the growth of the country itself. Most of the new territory added to our domain has been Roman Catholic territory, and thus as Mr. R. says, some half a million have been converted into American Catholics by act of Government, and not by the Church. Now mark you, this dreaded Romish Church—no! equalling in wealth or numbers, either the Presbyterian, or Baptist denomination alone is not increased from the native population. Then, why dread their rapid growth? Why fear their overpowering numbers? In truth is she not, (the Roman Catholic Church,) destroying herself, for remember she is not increased from the native population. Where then, is this native population? The answer is plain, and evident. They are Protestantized by the glorious freedom of Christ, the liberty of thought and speech, and by the worshipping of God according to the dictates of their own consciences. "Verily this people have imagined a vain thing." Give us Religious Liberty! the magic watchword of former struggles—words, around which cluster the sweetest memories of the past.

Another significant fact presented in this Lecture, is with regard to the Distribution of this Roman Catholic membership.

In the dioceses of the four great commercial cities, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, are reported 448 clergy,—one fourth of the whole priesthood; 348 Churches; near one fifth of the whole, and 700,000 population; near one third of the whole.

So too in the four dioceses of Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Milwaukee, are reported 400,000 more. Hence it appears that in, and around the four great Eastern centres of for-

sign commerce and immigration, and from the four great Western centres of trade and emigration, we have nearly one half of the entire Roman Catholic population. And it is the vast numbers crowded about these great cities, that create the erroneous impressions which prevail, as to their political strength.

"Verily this people have imagined a vain thing."

Why has the question of the Baptist vote, or of the Methodist vote, never yet in the history of our politics, been made an element in calculating the prospects of a candidate for the Presidency. Verily, because they never before "imagined a vain thing."

There was a time when we had an open field and a fair fight, with "foemen worthy of our steel." The great, chivalric Whig party,—which numbered in its ranks gentlemen of the brightest intellect, and purest virtue.

But Whiggery was wrong—the erring of humanity—and after a long, and honorable struggle, it is now dead, or sleepeth, silenced by the votes of a majority of the free people of this glorious Union.

That hydra-headed monster the United States Bank was crushed by the immortal Jackson—"who asked no favors, and shrank from no responsible duty."

Experience taught a "dear school" taught us that a protective Tariff was not necessary for American interests; and upon these issues, and upon their whole Platform, the people have put their stamp of condemnation.

But instead of Whiggery, we have now an adversary that stalks the light—that fights Indian like in ambush, or rather assassin like, with midnight conclaves, secret organizations, and stealthy tread, would stab you to the heart or throttle you unarmed and defenceless with overpowering numbers. The American Party! Why, some members of the American party that used to be, disclaim any relationship whatever. They have "stolen their thunder" and hope to lure you from your duty, and gull you with the patriotic title they have assumed. American indeed! with the London Times, an English Press as a sympathizer. God save the mark! Samuel it is now conceded was born in New York—we will not be too particular about the locality, lest we might arouse a suspicion of illegitimacy.

Do you believe that a party originating as this does, and North of Mason's and Dixon's line, has your interests at heart, or any sympathy with Southern Rights, or Southern Institutions. Ah! Samuel! you are a foreigner, not born on Southern soil and we will carry out your own doctrine—fob! and prohibit your immigration.

Ah! there is discontent, trouble and secession in Samuel's own household—one thinks champagne bottles could be piled nearer heaven, than they will ever get; many are bidding brethren a "long farewell"; and ere long we will lay Samuel the veritable, aside to sleep, not like his namesake in the Bible—they profess to be so greatly concerned about, and so devoutly revere, with the quaking fear, and holy horror lest it may fall into Catholic hands—for Biblical Samuel heard his master's voice and awoke—but spurious, Northern born, Negro loving, anti-American Samuel, will soon sleep so soundly, that Deity itself can scarcely disturb his slumbers. "The house divided against itself must fall." Then to us, with what precision and accuracy they define their position, nevertheless they harmonize the delegation from Louisiana, and welcome the anti-12th section members from Pennsylvania. "Verily, they have imagined a vain thing," "for the Lion and the Lamb now lie down together!"

Their principles about as definite, as the reply of the Dutchman, who was asked how often he shaved, oh! said he, "two or three times every day 'cept Soonlay, den I shaves ebry day."

And may not this pretended platform be "the silver lining of the cloud"—for when we court favor and popular applause, we all love to put the "best foot foremost." Know Nothingism strikes at the very foundations of our Constitution, is diametrically opposed to our Declaration of Independence, and Bill of Rights, and at war with every noble sentiment that swells the brave heart with its generous throbs.

When proud England strove to fasten upon us the galling fetters of tyranny—who succored us in our distress! who periled for us the dangers of the sea, and fighting aside by side, braving the toilsome march, famine, pestilence, and the battle's storm, gained for us, the rich inheritance we now enjoy? Have you forgotten that once there lived a Lafayette, "the friend of your own Washington," whose friendly sounds like footsteps on the ladder of immortality? Do you remember his gallant Frenchmen—the flower of our little army—"noble, generous, daring to a fault." And in recompense for their timely aid, their disinterested alliance, would you forbid their descendants from enjoying the liberty, the blessings, the glorious privileges they assisted you to obtain! Would you forbid them as *glenners* in the rich harvest you have so abundantly reaped?

Oh! ingratitude—"how sharper than a serpent's tooth it is." Have you ceased to remember a Pulaski, a Baron De Kalb, and a host of others, who periled "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for your interests and your prosperity? In our late War, who aided us whipping the garlic-loving Mexican? When Gen. Winfield Scott was a candidate for the Presidency, what did he think of the foreign-born soldier? Good authority is it not "Oh he loved the rich Irish brogue, and the accents of the German citizen." They were with him on the field of battle, and bravely they fought, and like heroes die. The sentiments of Foss and Feathers were "ex-cathedra"—were orthodox then, and bang the Sir Oracle of the then whig party, we ask those

who supported him, to bear in mind his opinion of the foreign born soldier. Was he swayed and influenced by the dicta of foreign potentates? Did he recognize allegiance to King, Pope or the Devil; or like an American citizen true to his citizenship, but added to home, family and friends, and shed his life's blood in defence of national honor, and in the protection of national Rights? And then tell us to proscribe an Irishman, a German, any foreigner! Prohibit him from coming here; extend the naturalization Laws! Don't let him have a chance at the "loaves and fishes," in a wor, disfranchise and delude him! Can such men be enemies of our government not worthy of confidence can such citizens be dangerous to the Republic!

Adventitious circumstances may determine an individual's birth place, but it is reasonable to suppose that having sought an adopted land for greater liberties and privileges. With families here, wives, children, friends; every interest of profit, gain and advancement; every sentiment and desire analogous to, and corresponding with our own; the same hopes, the same fears; is it reasonable to suppose, we ask, that such citizens would do ought to prejudice the interests and prosperity of this government, or endanger the rights so freely enjoyed? Men strike for their "altars and their fires," not against them.

Have you forgotten how hard and heavy was the yoke of despotism? How sweet and refreshing the first sip from the goblet of Liberty?

Now, when the "beaded bubbles sparkle on its rim," will you refuse to regale others yourselves filled to satiety?

Know Nothingism is but a trick of defunct Whiggery, with Abolitionism as an ally, to resuscitate its political corpse, and under an assumed title, to lull to rest your suspicions, and your jealousies, and ere you are aware, strike home the dagger of political hate, and political revenge. "They look the rose, yet beware the serpent beneath."

The time is near at hand, when you must decide who shall rule over you! Honest Democracy, with its banner to the breeze and its principles familiar as "household words,"—under whose guidance you have now attained unexampled honor, univaled glory, and a national existence; the pride of the world; or spurious Know Nothingism, born of a suspicious locality, loving the dark, concealing its faith with heaven-baring oaths and midnight conclaves, with your Northern foes as allies, and an English Press as a sympathizer.

Judge ye between them! for verily "this people have imagined a vain thing."

### "CYCLOPS COMES BOOMING."

On Tuesday night last the Cow-catcher on the engine Cyclops became disconnected from the engine some ten miles this side of Charlotte and plowed up fifteen, or more, cross-ties which delayed the cars about seven hours. Fortunately the cars were moving at the rate of about five miles per hour, consequently, no damage was done save the entire destruction of the Cow catcher.

We learn that a negro woman the property of Maj. James E. Kerr, of this town, was run over and killed by the cars, as the train was coming from Goldsboro' yesterday evening; she is supposed to have been drunk. A basket lying between her and the cars prevented the engineer from seeing her.

We call attention to the card of Col. John F. Hoke, taken from the N. C. Standard, in which he disclaims having any connection with the South Americans. We are glad that he has set himself right on the subject and has come out from among them. His being appointed a delegate to the Philadelphia K. K. Convention was done without his consent or advice. These Brazilians, Chilians and Guineas are ripe for such work, and they ask for no better fun than to entrap an honest, unsuspecting individual in their meshes. We take pleasure in publishing Col. Hoke's card, as the article which appeared in our paper a few weeks ago, was written on the supposition that he was still a K. K.—not having (then) any evidence that he had withdrawn.

### [FOR THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.]

#### DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BURKE COUNTY.

The Democrats of the County of Burke assembled at the Court House in the town of Morganton, on Tuesday the 19th day of February, A. D. 1856, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, and also to select Delegates to attend a Convention in this District, to be held with a view to our representation in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, in June next; Whereupon, on motion, FRANCIS P. GLASS, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and ROBERT McELRATH and E. J. KIRKSEY were chosen Secretaries of the meeting.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman, it was resolved, on the motion of W. W. Avery, Esq., that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare and report resolutions; and thereupon the Chairman appointed W. W. Avery, S. A. Betts, John M. Carson, John M. Hoppold and Thomas A. Dorsey, as a Committee to report resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee retired, and after some time spent in deliberation W. W. Avery, Esq., on behalf of said Committee, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the platform of principles enunciated by the Democratic Party at the Baltimore Convention in 1852.

2. Resolved, That the bold, manly and fearless manner in which the nominee of that Convention has carried out, in the

practical Administration of the Government, the National principles there declared, prove him to be the man for the times, and a Paragon worthy of the "purest days of the Republic."

3. Resolved, That the annual message of the President of the United States demands, in an especial manner, our admiration; and we commend his clear, comprehensive, and eloquent exposition of the "Constitutional Theory of Government," and the "Constitutional Relations of Slavery," as furnishing a platform upon which all national men may stand, and as affording the only guarantee that will ensure the preservation of the Union and the perpetuity of our institutions.

4. Resolved, That we warmly approve the late action of the Democratic members of the present Congress, touching the "organization of the House; and whilst deploring, as a national calamity, the election of an avowed Abolitionist and disunionist for Speaker, we proclaim, with proud satisfaction, that the National Democracy are in no wise responsible for this triumph of sectionalism over nationality, and falter on patriotism.

5. Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret political societies, upon whatever principles the same be organized, or however captivating may be the doctrines which such dark conclaves vow; and more especially do we desire to express our opposition to the secret political organization existing in our midst, known as "Know Nothings"—self-styled "Americans."

6. Resolved, That we profess to be animated and prompted in our political conduct by genuine American sentiments, and pure American impulses; and being imbued with a spirit so enlarged and comprehensive, we cannot give countenance, in any shape or form, to the ruthless proscription, religious intolerance and the other mischievous doctrines which this secret Order of Politicians teach and practice.

7. Resolved, That we have renewed confidence in the purity and soundness of the National Democracy; and believing that the Democratic Party is now the only National Party, and that upon its success, in the ensuing contest for President, depends the prosperity of this great country—yeat the fate of the Union itself, we earnestly invoke the National men of all parties to rally beneath our standard, and aid us in overwhelming, by an ignominious defeat, the enemies to law, order, good government, the rights of the States, and the constitution.

8. Resolved, That the administration of our State affairs by his Excellency Thomas Bragg, commands our warmest approval;—so elevated and patriotic indeed has been his course, that for once, the voice of political detraction, as far as our Chief Magistrate is concerned, has been hushed within our borders, and we cannot withhold an expression of our sincere desire that he should be re-nominated as the Democratic candidate, for the office he now so worthily fills.

9. Resolved, That we are confident no man can secure the nomination at the Cincinnati Convention, as the Democratic candidate for President, who is not sound on the vital issues connected with the Slavery question, we pledge ourselves to support cordially and in good faith the nominee of that Convention; but at the same time that we avoid trammelling our Delegates by expressing any decided preference, we may be allowed to declare, that if FRANKLIN PIERCE is the Democratic candidate, presented for reelection in November next, we will take great pleasure in manifesting our high appreciation of his eminent services by casting our suffrages for him.

10. Resolved, That we recommend to our Democratic brethren in this District that a Convention be held in the town of Asheville on the 8th day of April next, being the Tuesday of the Superior Court of Law at that place, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent this District in the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati on the first Monday in June next, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten Delegates to represent this County in said District Convention.

11. Resolved, That we deem it highly expedient and proper that this County should be represented in the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh on the 16th of April next, and therefore, that the Chairman appoint ten Delegates to represent this County in said Convention; and in case our Delegates fail to attend, we request Messrs. W. W. Holden and F. I. Wilson to act in alternates.

After reading the resolutions, W. W. Avery, Esq., addressed the meeting for an hour on the various subjects embraced in the same, and was listened to with profound attention by a numerous auditory. The Chairman appointed the following persons as Delegates to attend the District Convention at Asheville, to wit:—W. W. Avery, E. B. Greulche, H. P. Lindsay, Levi Laxton, Philip Warlick, John M. Hoppold, John M. Carson, S. A. Betts, C. A. Shuping, and C. M. Avery.

The Chairman appointed the following persons as Delegates to attend the Convention at Raleigh, viz:—R. O. Michaux, J. C. McErwin, J. C. McDowell, J. E. Avery, G. B. Glass, William R. Aiken, Jacob Seagle, Wm. McGalliard, Daniel Jarrette, and W. W. Avery.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the lists of Delegates for both Conventions.

On motion, it was ordered that copies of the proceedings of this meeting be furnished for publication to the "Asheville News," "N. C. Standard," "Republican Banner," and "Western Democrat."

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretaries, the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

F. P. GLASS, Ch'.

ROBERT McELRATH, E. J. KIRKSEY, Secretaries.

### MESSRS. CRAIG AND RICHARDSON.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, the Hon. Barton Craig, of this State, having obtained general consent to make a personal explanation, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I have received within the last few days several papers, published in my own State, and several out of it, which, in order to fix the responsibility of your election as Speaker upon the Democratic party, have given among other reasons, the fact that, on the final vote, my name did not appear upon the record."

Now, as I do not think proper to have this impression go to the country without correction, I desire to state to the House, what is well known here, that, on the 25th day of January last, my colleague [Mr. Ruffin] announced upon this floor that I had paired off from that day until the 6th day of February, with Mr. Hughton.

Yon, Mr. Speaker, were elected on the 2d day of February. Neither of us therefore, were present on that day, and neither of us voted. Had we both been here and voted, the result would have been precisely the same. I need not say to you, sir, nor to the members of the House, that no member more strenuously opposed your election than I did; and I need not add in this connection, that had I been present, and at liberty to vote on that occasion, I should have voted for Mr. Aiken of South Carolina, for whom I have always entertained the kindest personal feelings, and with whom it has been my pleasure to act, politically, during the time I have served with him in Congress."

Mr. Hughton followed, also setting himself right before his constituents. He stated that he had paired off with Mr. Craig on all questions during the time mentioned, and neither had voted until the time fixed had elapsed. He added—

"I had perfect confidence in Mr. Craig's integrity; I suppose he had like in mine. No harm was done on either side. The Democratic party, to which he belonged, was not harmed by his absence; nor was the Republican party, the principles of which I professed, in the least injured by my absence."

Mr. Richardson also took occasion to repeat that he had paired off with Mr. Enrie; otherwise he would certainly have voted for Mr. Aiken for Speaker. He stated to the Speaker (Mr. Banks) that it was well known he was opposed to his election; and he added—

"If, sir, I had reasons for that opposition then, they are doubtless strengthened now. I know that, if my friend from South Carolina [Mr. Ruffin] had been in that chair, the section of the country from which I come—the fifteen States west of the Alleghany mountains—would have had some Representatives upon the Committee on Naval Affairs; that in the danger which is now impending over us, some voice would in that committee be heard in favor of increasing the Navy till our guns could protect our commerce, and take care of our interests in every ocean upon the globe. There would have been from those fifteen States more than one voice upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to urge, by all honorable means, the settlement of all differences between this country and Great Britain; but if our difficulties cannot be honorably settled, if war must be, then there will be a million of soldiers ready to pour out their blood to defend our honor, our rights, and our soil beneath the flag of our whole country."

Where was Mr. Fuller? Had he paired off? If so, let the country have the proof. Where is it?—Who will answer for Mr. Fuller?

HON. HENRY M. FULLER.—We publish below a letter written by Mr. Fuller, in August, 1849. This is the same man who was supported by Southern know-nothings for Speaker, and who was so much praised by them for his devotion to the rights of the South.

To the tenacity with which they clung to him, is due the election of Mr. Banks, and the consequent defeat of Mr. Orr. But read his letter and judge what sort of man he is:

"You state in your letter that the free-soilers will hold a convention at Hyde Park on the 30th instant. There is a pretty strong probability of my being in the field for canal commissioner, and it would certainly aid my prospects very materially to receive a nomination from your party. I am in favor of free soil, free speech, free labor, and free men being a Willnot proviso man up to the hilt, and utterly opposed to the extension of slavery."

"The matter will require prudent management, and I know of no man can accomplish it better than yourself. It would be bad policy to attempt it without a certainty of success. If done, it would be as well done by the adoption of a resolution, &c. which you will understand how to prepare. Consult with our mutual friends, Hackley and Johnson, and write me soon."

Yours truly,

HENRY M. FULLER.

What do the southern know-nothings now think of their candidate for Speaker,

TWO HUNDRED FIFTEEN STARRVED FOR NICARAGUA UNDETESTED.—New York, Feb. 25.—The steamer Northern Light sailed hence at 2 o'clock for San Juan, having 200 filibusters on board on their way to join the fortunes of the notorious Walker. No arrests were made, but the greatest excitement prevailed at the wharf from which the steamer sailed.

Among the curiosities at the Ohio State Fair, was a printer with a five dollar bill in his pocket.

## SPRING TRADE.

There has been increased activity displayed during the past week, among the jobbers. The Southern demand was good; and though growing late, for distant customers in that direction, compared to former seasons, yet the weather has had the effect of checking it, and will have the effect of making it later than usual. The opening up new railroads at the South and Southwest has enabled purchasers in that direction to send their goods forward with greater rapidity, and hence they can make purchases to a later period, and yet be in time to get them forward for the spring trade. We noticed the outlet in trade to New York commerce by the opening of the Eastern Tennessee Valley, by railroad communication with the seaboard, by which large quantities of wheat reached this market. We have now to notice the opening of another road, of little less importance. We mean the road recently built and opened from Goldsboro, in North Carolina, leading West via Lexington, Salisbury, to Charlotte, which penetrates one of the most fertile and productive agricultural districts of the South. It is an oak and hickory country, well watered and variegated with rich valleys and river bottoms, that yield large quantities of the best corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c., besides rearing large numbers of live stock. The country also abounds in fine fruit orchards, and is in every way, as to climate and soil, the most desirable district of the South to be found in the old thirteen States. Much of the produce of this district will now seek New York over this road, via Norfolk, and add to our large and increasing trade with the South.

New York Herald.

## ENGINE ARRIVED.

We are pleased to learn that a new Engine has at last arrived in New Bern for the use of the A. & N. C. R. R. Co. It is not of the largest size—is about 20 tons—we understand she is put up on the most improved and substantial plan, and bears the name of "Gov. BRAGG." The "Governor" was built at Philadelphia. She will be fitted up at once in running order for the service of carrying the rails with which the track is to be laid down, on the road. This work has been already delayed several weeks (we suppose) awaiting the arrival of the engine. Six or eight miles of the road will, perhaps be laid in the course of a month or two, not from Goldsboro down through Lenoir, but from New Bern towards Goldsboro. At the end of this time, we presume, from the known energy and zeal of the contractors, that several more miles of the road will be in readiness, and the rails will have arrived to continue laying of the track, with very little interruption, until the completion of the road, except the bridges across the rivers which will require more time. Speed the work!—Kinston Advocate.

WHAT HAS KILLED THE KNOW NOTHINGS?—The American party holds what is called a National Convention at Philadelphia next week. A previous attempt to do the same thing split up the party and gave the House into the hands of the negro worshippers. We think the great error of the Know Nothings was in holding any national convention or attempting to make a national platform. As Macbeth says, "There's no such thing."

N. Y. Herald.

SELF SEALING ENVELOPES INSECURE.—The examination into the charges of poisoning against Palmer, in England, elicited evidence of a circumstance that has called public attention to the insecurity of the letter envelopes known as self-sealing or adhesive. At the instance of the accused party a postmaster had opened a letter thus sealed, shown him the contents, and rescaled it without detection. This can be readily done. All that is necessary is to moisten the adhesive matter, which can be done by wetting the tongue of the envelope and allowing it to remain in that condition a few minutes. The letter can then be opened with facility, will indeed sometimes fly open, and can be rescaled in the original manner, especially if the adhesive matter has originally been liberal; otherwise a little gum is added. Detection is impossible. A London paper says: "The inference is inauspicious, and we fear we must return to the age of sealing wax, or demand a really adhesive envelope. We apprehend that it will be difficult to supply such a demand, as whatever means are requisite to seal it will be sufficient to unseal it."

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A FRANK ADMISION.—The Louisville Courier, an old-line whig paper in Kentucky, while advocating the reorganization of the whig party, very frankly says:

"We do not, for a moment, suppose that the Whigs can have a hope for their own success in the next campaign. We believe that it is written down in the book of fate that the Democracy will sweep the whole country at the presidential election in November next. We do not entertain the shadow of a doubt but they will carry Kentucky by a sweeping majority. Would it not be much better, then, for those whigs who have principle, and not self interest, in view, to support their own man and measures, especially when they know that in doing so they more certainly secure the present success of the Democracy, which they regard as so necessary?"

## GOOD DOCTRINE.

Have you enemies? Go straight on, and mind them not. If they block up your path; walk around them, regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything,—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it.—A sterling character, one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as air they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies, used to remark: They are sparks which, if you do not blow will go out themselves." Let this be your feeling while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you.—If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk—there will be but a reaction, if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

DANGER OF BERTING TOO SOON.—The danger of too rapid interment was exemplified in a very extraordinary manner recently according to one of our exchanges. A young man who had been suffering from a malignant fever, to all appearances died. To avoid the danger of infection which might arise from a corpse remaining in the house all night a coffin was immediately commenced, the certificate of death sent for, and urgent application was made to the incumbent of a church to allow the corpse to be interred the same evening. This, however, he declined considering the proceeding too hasty, but consented to the interment taking place the following morning. The result proved the propriety of the delay. The grave was dug and the coffin ready; but the dead man, in the course of the night, made signs of returning animation; and at the hour fixed for the burial was in the comfortable enjoyment of a cup of coffee which he had requested, with every prospect of recovery.

"A subscriber" (whom we suspect to be some narrow minded Leech) asks us why we advertise Dr. AYER'S PILLS, and we will give him our seven reasons for so doing. The first, second and third are that we are paid for it. The fourth is we know them by experience to be good. The fifth is that Dr. Ayer's preparations being recommended by better men than we—by physicians of the highest talent and the deepest learning in the land, we are well sustained in our own convictions of their value. The sixth is that they are cheap as well as useful. The last but not least is that they have done and are doing an amount of good in this community which our old fogey friend if he could repeat himself a thousand times might never hope to equal, and we trust by making them known, to render some service to our readers as well as ourselves.

Christian Herald.

For the almost miraculous extinction of pain, no medicine was ever discovered equal to the Pain Killer. It is used in certain cases externally and internally, but never externally, like too many preparations. Full directions accompany each bottle.

Dr. R. P. BESSENT wishes us to state that he is still in town. Those wishing his services will please call on him at the Rowan House.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 27th inst. in Randolph County, by Rev. B. L. BEALL, Mr. D. A. DAVIS of the town to Mrs. E. J. BEALL of Randolph. In this County on the 23rd ult., by Wm. A. WALTON, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN T. CANNON, to Miss MARY M. KETCHUM.

## DEATHS.

In this town on the 27th ult. Mrs. LEONORA HAMPTON in the 72nd year of her age.

## COMMERCIAL.

Salisbury Market.—March 4, 1856 (CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.)

Apples (dried) 50 a \$	Nails, 64 a 7
Bacon, 9 a 10	Oats, 31 a 35
Corn, 8 a 9	Coffee, 14 a 15
Irish Potatoes, 40 a 50	Corn, 45 a 50
Sweet, 40 a 50	Butter, 12 a 15
Sugar brown, 11 a 12 1/2	Iron, 4 a 5
Do. loaf, 14 a 15	Tallow, 12 a
Cotton Yarn, 50 a 55	Wheat, \$1 1/2 a 1 3/4
Salt per sack \$2 1/2 a 3 000	Molasses 60 a 70
Flour, bbl. \$6 a \$5 50	Eggs, 64 a 8
Feathers, lb. 35 a 37 1/2	Lard, 12 a 14
Chickens per doz. \$1 1/2 a 1 3/4	Peas, 40 a 50
Bee-wax, 20 a 22	Corn Meal 60 a 62
Whiskey, 45 a 50	Wool, 25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

BACON—	COFFEE, per lb.
Hams, 12 1/2 a 13	Java, 17 a 18
Middlings 11 a 12	Laguayra 13 a 14
Shoalders 11 a 12 1/2	Rio 14 a 15 1/2
Hog round 11 a 12 1/2	St Domingo 12 a 14
LARD, N.C. 14 a 15	COTTON, 91 a 10
BUTTER—25 a 30	CORN MEAL.
CHICKENS—15 a 20	per bush. 80 a 85
TURKEYS 075 a 1 00	FEATHERS, per lb.
SALT—	45 a 50
Alum p/bu 50 a 55	FISHL, per bbl.
Liverpool, 2 00 a 2 125	Mackerel No 1 a 100 00
do. fine 1 70 a 1 00	do No 2 a 100 00
SEAGRASS—	do No 3 000 a 000
Porto Rico 9 a 9 1/2	HERRINGS.
N. Orleans 5 a 5 1/2	East 450 a 6 00
Muscovado 5 a 7	FLOUR, per bbl.
Loaf & cru. 9 a 11	Canal 950 a 75 00
Clarified and	N C br 75 a 800
Granulated 7 1/2 a 9	OATS, 50 a 55
TALLOW—12 a 12 1/2	BRANS, 000 a 1 40
BEE-SWAX, 21 a 25	LIQUORS, per gal dom.
PEANUTS 150 a 1 33	Whiskey 45 a 50
POTATOES 85 90 a 1 30	N E Ram 50 a 55
EGGS, pr doz 18 a 20	Gin 50 a 55
CORN, 71 a 75	Brandy 50 a 55
	do Apple 75 a 100

## MURPHY'S HALL!

THE JULIEN MINSTRELS

BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE  
COMPRISING TEN TALENTED PERFORMERS, who give TWO of their choice and popular entertainments in this place on Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings 4th and 5th March, introducing the Burlesque on the Hutchinson Family, Burlesque Circus, Hungarian Warblers, The Great African Giant, &c., &c. Carls of Admission 50 cts Children and Servant-half price.  
Dances open at 7 performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Particular attention paid to seating ladies.  
R. W. WILSON, Agent.  
March, 4th 1856. 35—11.

## ROWLAND & BROTHERS.

Commission Merchants,  
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE extensively engaged in the sale of FLOUR &c. Long experience, with every facility, enables us to guarantee promptness and satisfaction in all business.

REFER TO

Hon. Thomas Butler, Albemarle County, N. C.  
John Newlin & Sons, do.  
Wm. R. Albright, do.  
Dr. P. A. Holt, do.  
John Long, Randolph do.  
J. H. Haughton, Chatham do.  
Hon. E. G. Reade, Person do.  
James Webb, Orange do.  
J. C. Cameron, do.  
John F. Lyon, do.  
Henry Whitted, do.  
And many others.  
Norfolk, Va. Feb. 26, 1856. 37—1y.

## G. F. Anderson. W. D. Reynolds.

Commission Merchants  
NO. 10 ROANOKE SQUARE,  
NORFOLK, VA.

KEEP always on hand a full assortment of GROCERIES, and give active attention to sales of FLOUR and produce generally, avoiding unnecessary charges, and making prompt returns.  
February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

## E. Nye Hutchison,

Commission Merchant,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

will sell on Commission

Coffee, Tea, Flour, Wheat, and all

Country Produce

IN CHARLOTTE, CHARLESTON, AND NEW YORK.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

REFERENCES:

J. H. Jenkins, Esq. Salisbury; George W. Williams & Co. Charleston; A. Hunt, Lexington; Robert S. Miller, Esq. New York.  
February 26, 1856. 37—1y.

## Dr. A. Torrence,

HAS removed to the former residence of Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Esq. known as the Melwood place, two miles east of Tipton Creek Church, offers his professional services to the public.  
February 26, 1856. 37—6m.

## Salisbury Female ACADEMY.

THE 4th session of this School, will end on the 29th of February. There will be no vacation; the 5th session will commence immediately and terminate on the 1st of Aug., when a vacation of two months will occur.  
Terms will continue as heretofore viz: Board and tuition per session of 5 months 67.50  
Music on Piano 20.00  
Use of instrument 2.50  
Guitar 10.00  
Drawing 10.00  
Oil Painting 20.00  
French Language 10.00  
Latin or Greek, with other studies 5.00  
For day pupils prices of tuition will vary from \$8 to \$15. Contingencies 50 cents.  
Pupils entering at any time will be charged tuition to the end of the session, without deduction in board or tuition for absence, except in cases of protracted and serious sickness.  
JESSE RANKIN, PRINCIPAL.  
Feb. 10, 1856. 36—4w.

## KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1855, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original, as the same appears from the records of the said Assembly.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

State of North Carolina.

Office of the Secretary of State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of January, 1856.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State, and the requirements of the said Act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act, and the amendments thereto proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1856, and in the 60th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:

PULASKI COWLEY.

Private Secretary.

Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. 36—6m.

## BAKER & OWEN,

ARE still carrying on the Manufacture of Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

one door above Boyden's New Building and opposite the Raleigh Hotel. They are and have been doing a great deal of Roofing and Guttering, which they warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

A large supply of TIN WARE constantly on hand, which they will sell lower than any body on this side of Jordan.

STILLS kept on hand and made to order. They have also on hand a large supply of

## COOK-STOVES

of the most approved and latest improved pattern, among which is the MORNING STAR, (four sizes), for the sale of which they have the exclusive right of this place, and they have no hesitancy in saying it is the best and most complete Stove that has ever been introduced in the Southern States.  
February 10, 1856. 36—11.

## Dr. T. Hill,

HAVING located in Salisbury, respectfully

tenders his professional services to the citizens generally. Office at the Rowan House. Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1856. 36—1y.

## NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

BEG leave to inform their many friends and the public generally that they are now receiving and opening in the brick house formerly occupied by Kennedy & Mills, their Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes together with all articles usually kept in a Dry Good Store. They are also receiving the largest and best selected Stock of Groceries ever offered in this market, all of which they are determined to sell at prices that cannot fail to please. The highest market prices paid all times for Flour, Wheat, Corn, Cotton and all kinds of Country produce.  
Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

## NICE THINGS.

NO. 1 & 2 Mackerel, in Bbls, half Bbls, quarter Bbls, and Kets.  
Spiced Salmon, Pickled Herring, in Kets, Sardines, L. bakers, smoked Herring, Pickles, Catsup, Sauces, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Java, Log Cabin and Rio Coffee, Mocha Coffee, Macaroni, Brown, Crushed and Refined Sugar, Lard Sugar, Rice, Buckwheat Flour, Herring Roe, and many other articles suitable for family use, just received and for sale by  
MILLS, MOOSE & Co.  
Salisbury Feb. 12, 1856. 1y—35.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Smith & Holder has this day been dissolved by limitation of time. All those indebted to the firm will please come forward and pay up very soon, as the business of the firm must be closed. We have about 20 Baggies and Carriages on hand which will be sold at cost, and about 15 on the way, which will be finished during the year, and sold very low.

SMITH & HOLDER.

Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1856. 4w—35.

## OYSTERS.

SHE the Proprietor of the ROWAN HOUSE, and make arrangements to have your family supplied with the richest, freshest and largest Oysters of the season—direct from Norfolk, is less than 24 hours—in nice kegs, (sizes to suit purchasers). By ordering, you can get them at \$1 1/2 per keg, containing each half gallon; or \$12 per dozen.  
Dec. 11, 1855. 27—1f.



TIS-BURY, MARTHA VINYARD. This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, colds, &c., and would cordially recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify, that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, (particularly for children) and it is in my opinion, superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of these diseases.

P. S. When given to children, I have always combined it with syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A HUNTING, M. D.

This certifies, that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer in my family in several of the most severe cases for which it is recommended and find it a very valuable family medicine.

A BROWN, N. C.

Pastor of the Second Baptist Church in Fall River.

FROM INDIA.

[Extract from a letter received from Rev. B. C. Thomas]

TAVOR, November 18 1853.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son, Sirs: The Kerehere have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick by various means, principally through the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayton. These people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand or it is to me very surprising.

I now have by me orders for more than fifty bottles, but I have not got one bottle. I therefore wish you to send me a quantity, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. There is no medicine which stands so high in the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain-Killer, and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of its worth.

B. C. THOMAS.

Let all officiated read the following, from the St. Louis Union:

STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory.

Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to society, especially to the afflicted, to offer this testimony in favor of that exorable medicine, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer.

When passing through Galeana, some two weeks ago, I purchased at your agency a 25 cent bottle. I was then suffering from a severely bruised hand. I applied it in the store, and was astonished at the almost instantaneous relief. Before I left the store, the inflammation was removed, and in less than an hour the pain ceased. In two days my hand was well as ever.

Findings to be really a remedy, I determined to try its effects as a cure for the Bile, which I had been a martyr for years—I had not, I confess, much confidence, because I had already tried numberless no-truams, with out deriving any substantial benefit; but I am rejoiced to say that my doubts were soon removed. After five re-rings, my Piles were amongst the things that had been. I am now entirely free from them, and in as good health as ever I was in my life.

I have recommended the Pain-Killer to others similarly afflicted, and always with good effect. Several of the Captains of the Upper River boats carry with them a constant supply, and consider it one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

JOSEPH O. MARTIN.

Sold in SALISBURY by SILL & SILL Agents, also by PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Charlotte and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally.

## Boots & Shoes.

Gents Fine Calf Boots and Shoes.

Adies Shoes and Gaiters.

Youths and Boys Shoes and B ots.

Misses Shoes and Gaiters.

Youths and Boys Brown Boots.

And a large Stock of Negro Shoes &c. &c.

Just received and for sale by

MILLS, MOOSE & Co.

Salisbury, Feb. 12 1856. 1y—35.

## Administrator's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Administrator on the estate of Robert Askins, dec'd, at February Term 1856, Rowan County Court; all persons having claims against the same, are hereby notified to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Creditors to the estate please pay up.

H. L. ROBARDS, Adm'r.

Feb. 3, 1856. 34—1f.

## Important SALE!

The Factory Buildings AND ALL THE Machinery

Connected therewith, and eight acres of Land more or less, adjoining the buildings, belonging to the Concord Manufacturing Company, will be exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 27th of March next, on the premises.  
Tennas—Bonds with approved personal Security and Mortgage on the Property, on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date.  
By order of the Stockholders,  
KIAH P. HARRIS, Pres't. of Co.  
Concord, N. C., Feb. 14, 1856. 36—1d.

## Office Western North Carolina Rail Road Company.

SALISBURY, February 19, 1856.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 11th of March next, for the Grading, Masonry and Sills for 25 miles of the First Section of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, extending from Salisbury Westward. On and after the 6th proximo. Plans, Specifications and Profiles of the work may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

R. C. PEARSON, President W. N. C. R. R. Co.

Feb. 1856. 36—3t.

## RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office, Raleigh, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by the Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Port-smouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

Feb. 1856. 36—4f.

## A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

